AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The Course of Debate in the Italian Parliament.

A British Baronetcy and Extraordinary Career of a Millionaire Baronet.

Development of the French Iron-Clad Wavy.

ITALY.

OUR FLORENCE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Course of Debate in the New Parliament-How Ministers Treat "Interpellations"—The Coming Cabinet Changes and Condition of Political Parties, &c.

FLORESC, Jan. 29, 1867.

While the French are chuckling over, or half moura-

fully, haif ludicrously debating the points of the doubtful concessions made them in the almost impracticable right of interpellation so gravely gra-ciously accorded them by their Emperor, the Italian Deputies are in the full-fledged enjoyment and practice tend to interpellate Signor Scialoja, the Minister of Finance; but on the day set apart for the interpellation, he is not in his customary seat, so the in-terpellators elicit nothing more significant than the yawns of the reporters in the galleries, who spend time, when not yawning or taking their sparse notes, between looking up at the clock and cursing the stupidity and long-windedness of worthy Deputies, who persist in keeping them from their slender dinners by asking questions as I raing objections. tions, with nobody to answer or make reply. When it comes Baron Ricasoli's turn to be 'interpoliated,' he is away. His secretary, Gamarat Signer Celestina Bianchi, could well fill his place if he were there, but he is not; so the worthy b paries, instead of satisfactory replies to their demands, have nothing but the satisfaction of

It may seem incredible that for two or three days this week there was no session of the Chamber of Deputies, for the reason that there was no work prepared for their discussion. This is not, as some ingenuous beings at a distance might suppose, owing to the over assiduity and impatience of the members of the cimera to get through their work, and thus, in artisan's parlance, having "worked themselves out of a job." Ministers from the beginning have taken things remarkably easy, from the day of the opening (15th December) to the present, having meanwhile taken a formal limited recess of ten days, and many others of shorter duration, as suited their own individual convenience or pleasure. So messicurs ics Ministres cannot It may seem incredible that for two or three days this markably easy, from the day of the opening (15th Becember) to the present, having meanwhile taken a formal limited seess of ten days, and many others of shorter duration, as suited their own individual convenience or pleasure. So messicure tes Ministres cannot very well complain of them for pressing too hard upon them, and so the Opinion, an offician (semi-cfficial) journal, seems to think, in a long article calling the Ministry to account, in which it accuses the members of everything but activity or attention to their duties and the interests of the country. Indeed, so severe and unatined are the terms of reprehension in the article that one is tempted to believe there is some foundation in the rumor afloat for several days in regard to a change of Ministry. "If there is care and energy at the head," says this lecturing article, "there is likely to be care and energy in the members; but if these are lacking at the head it is not reasonable to suppose those who are dependent upon it will be laborious. The example should descend from above. And when we hear it lamented that there are too many employés, officials (imprepati), and that these many do little (that's so), we are tempted to ask if those who have the guiding of them do any better, and if they really know how to direct their labor. There is a supreme necessity of Italy giving greater impulse to all the morning parts of the government mentine, otherwise all the affairs of the State will be compromised and paralyzed by an invading atony." "Can it be conceived," continues the Opinion, "that there are ministers who do not see their chiefs of division, or do not receive or confer with them once a month?" But to return to our Deputies. What must have been their feelings while they were waiting as above for papers to turn up on the President's dosk to furnish them material for debate and action upon seeing some of the members carry their reprobation of this soci of the government journal before they were presented to them members and penuits. The thing is cut

British Consul at Constantinople.

The various signs confirmatory of the for some time rumored aliance between Austria, France and Italy-compacts with Rome and the probable early release of Persano, all tend to put the opposition into a very bad, or apparently bad, humer. The vote on the charge of Persano's cowardice—sixty for guilty and seventy-one for not guilty—is not over flattering to him. The worthy Sanators, according to present appearances, are willing to let the matter rest so, and moreover destroy all evidence of what has gone before. One very good reason given by one of those worthies, as above, why Persano's case should not be proscutted was because that of General Benedek had been quasited by the Austrian government.

eral Benedek had been quastied by the Austrian government.

While the Paritians were enjoying their little conerd in regard to the assassination of King Victor Emanuel, on Friday atternoon last, he, all unconscious of the noise he was making in the wonde and the disturbance kloking up in the Bourse, was enjoying himself at his favorite pastime of hunting in the forest of San Rossoo, near Pisa. The game was exceedingly abundant, and he succeeded in bagging five boars, four deer and an uncounted number of minor beasts of the field and fowls of the air, which, in their complex whole, must have made rather a goodly show, as on Saturday morning there was unloaded from the train in which his Majesty arrived, enough to fill two of the large wagons used for training horses.

The Church Property Bill of the Govern-

The bill before the Italian Parliament proposing to grant liberty to the Church and to liquidate the ecclesisational property declares the Catholic Church, in its exercise of religious worship, to be free from all interference on the part of the State. It proposes to abelian the nomination of one behops by the King and the formalities of the cath of allegiance, the placet and the exequator, as well as the privileges, exemptions, immunities and prerogatives of the Church in the State. The Church will maintain itself with the free concurrence of the faithful and by means of the property belonging to it or legitimately acquired. All presistion from the State, provinces or communes is consequently to cease. If the bishops declare themselves willing to undertake the conversion and liquidation of the ecclesiastical property, such property must be alienated within ten years; all landed property to be converted into personal property, and the bishops to pay to the Etate 600,000,000 lire, in half-yearly instalments of 50,000,000 the general.

The bishops would also have to undertake the payment of the pensions granted to individuals belonging to the suppressed religious corporations. Should the majority, of his hashops not be within to undertake the conversion, the government would process to carry our measure, allowing to the bishops 50,000,000 reter. It would dispose of all the ecclesiastical wealth and alienate the landed property. The pensions above referred to would have to be paid by the bishops.

The bill for the liquidation of ecclesiastical property is followed by the convention concluded between the Italian government and MM. Lang and Dumonceau, this situptiate that if the bill be approved by Parliament and the majority of the bishops consent to effect the convention of the property, MM. Lang and Dumonceau will undertake, on behalf of the government, to collect the 600,000,000 lire, or whalever less sum may be determined on as the quote appearance. In the knot to be solved at the present moment The bill before the Italian Parliament proposing to

the processis of the injudation.

[From the London Times, Jan. 30.]

The knot to be solved at the present moment is not merely the medification of the existing relations between Church and State, but the utter abolition of all such relations. They, the Italian Cabinel) will if successful, accomplish a revolution which no other nation were attempted. The French did, indeed, rob the hurch; but by making her dependent on the salaries by pay they hold her in their grasp. The Italians we the Church at the very moment that they release hold upon her. The Amoricans built up a state with a Church; but they had no Church to pail down. Italians cut addict a church so long co-existent, so ely bound up with the State, that, according to company belief, they could only stand or fail together.

ENGLAND.

Tichborne Baronetey Case—An Immenso fortune and Extraordinary Family History—Adventures of the Helr Apparent and Immenal Excitement in the World of Fashion, &c.

While the political world of England is engaged in the channelon of reform, and British statesmen are at their sais end to discover a scheme by which to silence the

voice of public opinion and satisfy the people, the fashonable circles of Belgravia and the "upper ten" generally are easerly dis ussing the merits of a case shortly to be brought before the courts, in which is involved a barou-ctage and half a million of dollars per annum. The Engsh press has been occupied for some time with voluminous correspondence on the subject, and great interest cratic families their particular study. Although many versions of this extraordinary story have been given to the public, I have not seen, as yet, anything like a true to be acquainted with the principal character, and know readers one more ilfustration of the maxim that truth is readers one more instration of the maxim that truth is stranger than fiction. Before proceeding with the story, however, it is necessary to clear the ground by a short sketch of family history.

The family of Tiohborne, or as it was formerly called

De Itchenborne, is one of the oldest in England. In the county of Hants the bearer of the title and the possessor of the estates of that name was respected for centuries.

The family was notable in Hampahire before the Conquest, and ever since, in spite of revolutions and intrigues, has inherited the same land. Similar possessions sions in other parts of the country—including a property in Galway, Ireland—have been added to the original esso long ago that the latest of them is old in history. sentatives of the family were simple knights. But when Queen Elizabeth died, Sir John de Tichborne, Knight, who was at the time Sheriff of Southampton, acting on his own responsibility, went directly to Winchester, and there proclaimed James VI. of Scotland her successor, as King James I. of England. After the monarch had been settled on his throne one of his first acts was to reward was created a baronet and his four sons were knighted. He was also made custodian of the Castle of Winchester, which was settled on him in fee form.

This baronetcy has come down to his descentants

aronet, who died a short time since, was the last bearer was a wild and reckless one, and the English public recollect seeing his name in the Court of Bankruptcy. His net income—£75,000 per annum—was not sufficient, and in fact Sir Aifred was terribly embarrassed. One of his first acts in succeeding to the title and estates was to purchase a yacht at a cost of \$70,000 and five hundred stand of the best breech-loading rifles for his own private shooting. The estates became heavily mort-gaged; but the Jews who lent the money felt perfectly secure. On Christmas day last, however, there landed in England, from the steamship Cella, from New York to London, a gentleman whose presence appears to have had the effect of a falling bombshell among Jews and Gentiles who lent money on the Tichborne estates -- no Roger Charles Tichborne, Baronet. Never before in the family history has so strange an incident been known. Tichborne, Baronet, of Tichborne, Hants, born in 1784, at this time two sons, viz., Roger Charles, born in 1829, and Alfred Joseph, born 4th September, 1839, 1829, and Alfred Joseph, born 4th September, 1839, who married in 1861 Teresa Mary, eldest daughter of Lord Arundell. There were of this family also two daughters who died. Thus the eldest son and helr, Roger Charles, was, when his father became baronet in 1853, twenty-four years of age, and his younger brother, Alfred Joseph, was fourteen years old. In 1862 the father died, but in the meantime the heir, who had been subject from childhood to nervous attacks, took his departure from England, with the intention of visiting America and the colonies at the antipodes. Some time before the death of Sir Jamea news came to this country that the ship in which Roger Chaffes took his departure to Australia was lost off Cape Horn, with all on board. The sad intelligence was confirmed by the fact that nothing was afterwards heard of the lost heir. So the younger brother took the title and estates. However, he had no son to succeed him, and when he died, a few months ago, it was thought by many that the title would be extinguished in that branch. But his lady bore a posthumous child, and great rejocing was made when the infant was formally declared heir of the line. But now comes the extraordinary part of the story. Although the ship (the Edinburg, I believe) in which

his taste, while he enjoyed better health under the Southern sun than he ever did in England, he made up his mind to maintain his incognito and sattle down in the country. Years rolled by, and Thomas de Castro, alias Sir Rover Charles Tichborne, Baronet, became the manager and owner of a butchering establishment in Walls Walls, near Sydney. He prospered in business, and Mr. de Castro became known in the settlements as an oxcellent butcher and an honest man.

But the romance would not be complete without the usual tale of love, ending with a happy marriage. Thomas de Castro, the butcher, fell violently in love with Mary Ryrne, a daughter of a plasterer. In due time the marriage took place, and there were high times in the ranche for a week before and a month after the event. Mrs. De Castro, however, was utterly ignorant of the previous history of her husband until some few months since, when Sir Roger declared himself the rightful owner of the Tichborne estates. He was moved to this course when his ludy presented him with a daughter, and at the same time he heard that his brother had died, leaving the estate heavily mortaged. Accordingly Sir Roger departed from Australia, and with Lady Tichborne and child and four servants arrived in London on Christmas day. He has been recognized by his mother the dewager Lady Tichborne, baronet owed movey. The case will probably come up in the courts in a few days, but there can be no doubt that Sir Royer Charles Tichborne, baronet, will be admitted to his full rights. It will, however, be a nice point for the lawyers to decide how far the real baronat is responsible for debts incurred by his brother, Sir Alfred.

It is proper to say in conclusion that Sir Roger is every inch a gestleman, a periest type of a good, frank

Is responsible for debts incurred by his brother, Sir Alfred.

It is proper to say in conclusion that Sir Roger is every inch a gentleman, a perfect type of a good, frank, honest Britisher. Or Lady Hebborne, suffice it to say that although she might feel henself ill at ease in Belgravian circles, she is a most amiable lady, a good wife and, if I may judge of her character from what I have already seen of her, she will prove a blessing to the poor in the neighborhood of Tichborne Hall.

A PEER IN COURT.

Return of a Noble Emigrant from America to England—He is Called Up for Sentonco for

Return of a Noble Emigrant from America to Engined—He is Called Up for Sentence for an Old Offence.

COURT OF QUERN'S BENCH, LONDOR, JAN. 24.

[Sittings in Banco, before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Biackburn, Mr. Justice Meilor, and Mr. Justice Lush.]

The Queen w. Lord Ernest Vene.—This was a criminal prosecution for an assault, instituted ten years ago, when the defendant was abroad, and upon which he had been outlawed, and had lately, upon his return to thits country, pleaded "guilty," and was now called up for judgment. So long ago as 1856 Lord Ernest Vane and the prosecutor, Mr. Thomas Harding Amea, had been cornets in the "Queen's Own," a cavairy regiment, then stationed at Brighton. Lord Ernest Vane, who at that time was very young, being scarcely twenty years of age, had, it appeared, talen into serious pocuniary difficulties, and something very disagreeable had taken place between the two officers, the result of which was that Lord Ernest Vane had to leave the regiment, and soon afterwards to leave the country. Bhorily before he loft England, on the Sist of October, 1886, he met Mr. Amea athrighton and spat in his face, calling him a — coward and blackguard. On the 15th of November, 1856, before, as it appeared, any communication had taken place between Lord Ernest Vane and Mr. Ames upon the subject, Lord Ernest Vane ieft England, on the 20th of November, 1856, a criminal information was moved against him in this court, and although by the practice of the court the rule should be served personally, if possible, upon the defendant, which, of course, was in this case impossible, as he was abroad, nevertheless, somehow or other, the prosecution got the rule made absolute on nome affidavit of service at Holdernose House upon a servant, who, it was stated, said he "would give the rule to Lord Ernest Vane," which of course he could not and did not do. The result was, however, that upon this affidavit in Court in a subsequent term made the rule absolute, without large at the rule of the prosecutor's a

rials,

Mr. Garth (with him Mr. Massey Dawson and Mr. Woollett) appeared on the part of the prosecutor, and

instited and be taken that there was no provocation.

Mr. Coleridge (with him Mr. Poland; addressed the court in behalf of Lord Ernest Vane, in mitigation of sentence.

The court consulted together for some time.

Mr. Justice Blackburn then addressed the defendant in these terms:—Lord Ernest Vane—You have pleaded guilty toge criminal information for an agant; and now the court has to pass sentence upon you, and it is my duty to pronounce sentence upon you, and it is my duty to pronounce sentence and to stat the reasons upon which it is based. The offence, by itself, was, no doubt, of an aggravated claracter. An assault committed by spitting in a gentleman is face was certainly a very grave offence. But in this, as in all other cases, we have to consider what were the circumstances which might make such an offence in some instances more heavy and in others more light. It appears that from circumstances which neither party has brought before us, a quarrel had arison between you and the prosecutor, in consequence of which you were obliged to leave the regiment, and he remained. What the circumstances were we know not. If they would have been brought before us by the prosecutor, and in the sheence of such evidence on his part we must presume that they are not such as would aggravate the offence. If, on the other hand, the circumstances would have tended to mitigate the case, then it was for you to bring them before us. As you have not done so we must take it that they would not mitigate the case. Further than that we do not go. It appears, however, that at that time you were a very young man, not yet of age, and that, no doubt, is a circumstance of mitigation. But, still further, it appears that, when you had gone abroad, not to avoid these proceedings, but to evade pecuniary difficulties, the strictly legal, but not usual course of proceeding against you—that of outlawry upon the criminal charge—was taken. The effect of that was tast, during the time which has elapsed, you were placed under all the disabilities an

FRANCE.

The Lincoln Medal-Mrs. Lincoln's Reply.

From Galignani's Messenger, Feb. 1.]

It may be remembered that after the assassination of President Lincoin a subscription, on the initiative of the Phare de la Loire, was opened to present a commemorative medal to Mrs. Lincoin. That has now been done, and that lady has sent the following letter to the committee through the agent specialty sent over-

mittee through the agent specially sent over:—

CHICAGO, Jan. 8, 1887.

GENTIEMEN—I have received the medal you have sent me. I cannot express the emotion with which this proof of the sentiments of a) many thousands of your countrymen fills me. So marked a testimony to the memory of my husband, given is honor of his services in the cause of liberty by those who in another land work for the same great end, touches me profoundly, and I beg you to accept, for yourselves and those whom you represent, my most grateful thanks. I am, with the profoundest respect, your most obedient servant.

MARY LINCOLN.

Development of the Iron Clad Navy

Development of the Iron Clad Navy.

[Rochefort (Jan. 23) Correspondence of the London Times.]

Orders have been received here from Paris to lay down the keel of a new coast guard armor plated vessel, to be called the Tigre, and which will be adapted chiefly to run down an enemy by great speed. Three other vessels of the same kind are at present being built in our dock yards—the Beller at Cherbourg, the Boule-Dogue at Lorient, and the Carbère at Brest. These vossels will be of five hundred and tifrty horse power, and are on the model of the Taureau, finished at Toulon. The coast guard armor plated ships are specially intended for the protection of the French ports. They are furnished with a formidable spur at the stem, and two screws, working independently of each other, anable them to turn rapidly, thus making them as suitable for defence as for attack. The Faureau has lately been tried, and her success is perfect. Her speed is good, she turns casily, has admirable seagoing qualities even in the worst of weather, and her weight and rapidity combined will enable her.

co, is nevertheless not inactive. The first class stoam despatch boat Estrées was launched yes erday in presence of Admiral Reynaud. Three small models of the armor plated frigate Flandre, the imperial yacht Aigle and the steam transport Chor, to be sent to the Universa' Exhibition are now almost terminated.

According to Ministerial orders just received the following vessels, at present in course of construction, are to be completed in the course of the present year:—The Velia, despatch boat, in August, and the Jeanne d'Arc, fron-cased frigate, in September. The Estrées is also to be ready for sea in June. The works of the armorplated ships Suffren and Atalante and the monitor Bélier are likewise to be advanced; and a fast saling corveite, named the Clocheter to be commenced. The number of days' labor of the men employed on those works is estimated at one hundred thousand for the year.

[From Galignani's Messenger, Feb. 1.]

From Galignami's Messenger, Feb. 1.]

Advices from Tenerite state that the fron-clad Belliqueuse anchored in that roadstead on the 19th of January. This vessel is the first of her class that has been constructed in France. She is considered so complete a success that the French naval authorities intend to place several others like her on the stocke immediately. They will be, like the former, intended for distant stations. The Belliqueuse carries the diag of Rear Admieal Punhoat, commanding the French naval squadron in the Facific, and who is on his way to the Straits of Magallam. She is armed with guns of the heaviest calibre, and the firm casing is backed with copper, on the plan of Capitale Roux, to cause a përficci isolation.

The Belliqueuse has sailed well on her voyage to the Canaries, both under canvas and steam.

THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

The right of interpolation, it is repelled by the right of interpolation is to be made use of at the very beginning of the session. In notice of motion, it is sansounced, will be given in the Sena. It is first sitting, respecting foreign policy, and especially the affairs of Germany. The debate on this subject in the Paisce of the Luxemboury will probably precede that in the Jessalative body. Yesterday it was said in political circles that the Marquis de Mountier would be appointed by the Emperor to defend the course of the government in the Eastern question should it arise in the Chambers; and M. Rouber, Minister of State, that trespecting German and Italian affairs, the most important events of which occurred before the present Foreign Minister came into office.

RUSSIA AND ROME.

AUSTRIA.

The Experimental Policy of the Ca

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

all why we in England, should concern ourselves about the affairs of Mexico. What is ligated to us any more than Masigascar? We can only reply that Mexico oses us a great deel of maney, which Madagascar does not and that, like Spain axain, she makes very little approach towards the discharge of her obligations. Besides this, the country is so adventageously placed and so prodigiously rich in natural resources that it is impossible to look with indifference on the abuse of such gifts and the utter loss of what might be a preclous contribution to the wealth of the world. The fact is, we began some years ago with an extraordinary sympathy for these Mexicans. They were almost as much in favor as the Greeks. They find traditions of their own which, if not classical, were scarcely less interesting; they rose in agms for their independence, which gave them credit in our eyes; and all England looked upon the Spanish colonies in America, and upon Mexico above all the rest, as enforing upon a long and prosperous career.

How widely different the actual result has been need not be now remerked, but it may be observed that, since other Spanish colonies have realized at any rate a portion of the expectations formed of them, the faiture of Mexico cannot be ascribed exclusively to the condition of its origin or population. Mexico ought to be, at least, as good as Peru or Chile, and yet it has never been able to settle down to any such political organization as would allow of the development of its means and resources. Foreign merchants have Becked to Mexico, in spite of the treatment they received, and the Mexicans might have almost as much a monopoly of niver as the Dutch islands in the East have of spite. Foreign merchants have Becked to Mexico, in spite of the treatment they received, and the Mexicans might have almost as much a monopoly of niver as the Dutch islands in the East have of spite. Foreign merchants are much a monopoly of niver as the Dutch islands of the development of the means and resources. Foreign merchane

Maximilian to the Ex-Empress.

[From the Mehiorial Biplomatiqe, Jan. 26.]
The reassuring accounts of the progressive improvement in the condition of the Empress Charlotte which we were enabled to give, while so many journals represented her state as desperate, are daily heing confirmed. A recent letter from Miramar announces that the attacks from which her Majesty has suffered at continually lengthening intervals have now completely ceased.

By the last English packet, which arrived at Southampton on the 30th of December, the Empress Charlotte received from her august connort letters in which he explained the real situation of Mexico, and stated Aid determination to minuous a national congress to pronounce upon the future of the country. The Empress conversed about the subject of these letters with the utmost calminess, expressing her satisfaction at finding the Emperor holding to his post of honor, where she hopes to rejoin him as soon as the national congress shall have made known its decision. Until then the Empress perceives the necessity of her remaining in Europa. It is this which has greatly contributed to restore her natural seconity of mind, for hot recently she evinced great impationed to return to Mexico.

MEXICO.

OUR PHECIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Thirty The usand Liberals Converging on the Capital Programme of the Campulga-Sketches of Miramon, Marquez and Diaz-The Bail Opened, &c. Frank, Ja. 31, 1807.

Everything betokens fight in Moxico. From Matamo-roe, Monterey and Saitillo; from Cnihaches, Dorango, and San Luis Potost; from Mazatian; from Oajson, Vers

ing Oajaca on the 22d instant, with a rece of air thousand men, and, it is said, ten thousand stand of arms and ten thousand uniforms, supplied him from the United States by way of Tabasco, General Diaz is now at Acatlan, in the southern part of Puebla, and about one hundred and twenty-three miles from Mexico city. Waiting to join him, in the northern part of the State,

OUR HERMOSILLA CORRESPONDENCE.

past all the gran mass of ar posteriors of a small quantity raised by the Pimos Indiana, has been purchased in the Sinalos and Yaqui raileya.

The roads from Hermosilla to the various towns in the Interior and the different ports are exceedingly good during the greate portion of the year. In conclusion, it is evident to any person who travels through the Shand that nothing is wanted in Sonora but an intelligent and active race of humanity.

TO THE ROITOR OF THE HERALD.